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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann Street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Reputation.

Read it over again, this promise and threat of reparation made by the Chicago Convention. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private; and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contracts.

There you have reputation, naked and unashamed; reputation of debt, reputation of contracts. Debt is to be paid in a money worth only about half as much as the money in which the debt was contracted. The power to make a contract calling for as valuable money as was lent, is to be taken away by act of Congress. The work of reputation and of monkeying with the right of contract can be carried on to any degree that a Popocrat-Populist Congress may desire. The Supreme Court, "as it may hereafter be constituted," will uphold any laws which its masters may think fit to pass.

Look at this programme of reputation and of the restriction of the right of contract. Consider how widely it could be extended by the certain consent of that packed Supreme Court which the Chicago platform threatens. And then consider if it is safe for you or any other good citizen to vote for BRYAN, the representative of this policy of dishonesty, fraud, and interference with the rights of American citizens.

Disonor to all: loss to most of those who have anything to lose; a paternalistic hampering of the right of contract; that is what the Chicago platform and Mr. BRYAN offer as a consideration for votes.

A Treasonable Movement.

It becomes more and more evident as the BRYAN canvass proceeds, that its chief reliance is upon exciting sectional enmities and breeding the spirit of social revolution. The 16 to 1 theory is merely a pretence used to disguise its real purpose of stirring up sedition.

Hence the reasonable arguments showing that the proposed free coinage of silver, and consequent debasement of our monetary standard, would produce certain financial panic and business disaster, are left without any attempt at an answer. The Hyacintes themselves acknowledge that such would be the consequence of their scheme, at least immediately; but it is a result that they welcome rather than lament. They want to stir up social disorder. They want to increase discontent, and thus to kindle the revolutionary spirit. The confidence in the election of MCKINLEY, which is proving to be so strong a tonic for the financial and other markets, is a disappointment to them. They hoped to see panic and smash, distress, angry discontent, confusion, and a blind readiness to accept any proffered means of getting out of the scrape, on the ground that nothing worse than the existing condition of things could occur. They wanted to provoke business depression.

Here Archbishop IRELAND is amply justified in saying that "the monetary question is, indeed, a secondary issue in this campaign"; the prime and real issue being the disruption of our whole political and social system. These words of the Archbishop deserve the most serious consideration of all patriotic people.

"The movement which had its expression in the Chicago Convention and which now seeks by means of popular suffrage to entrench itself in the capital of the nation is, in its logical effect, against the United States. It is a secession of 1861, which our soldiers believed they had consigned to eternal death at Appomattox, but which demands again recognition from the American people. The declaration in the Chicago platform has and can have no other meaning.

In these words there is told the secession doctrine that States are independent of the national Government at Washington; there is the annulment of the Union; there is notice served upon the flag of America that she is to be torn down; there is the power of self-secession or self-defence. The treaty of the United States is told that to enforce national laws and protect national property he cannot march his troops into any State without the authorization of the governor of that State.

The Bryanite attempt is to ally the West with the old Confederate South in a conspiracy to pervert our institutions, and practically to destroy the Union. To that end a sedulous effort is made to provoke and exacerbate sectional prejudice and to inflame it into actual and bitter sectional animosity and hatred.

It is a treasonable enterprise, and the whole patriotism of the Union must be united resolutely against the seditious conspiracy to destroy the foundations of American liberty. Every traitor is with BRYAN, and also is every man who is a divided patriot; but the movement of which he is the leader is distinctly treasonable. As Archbishop IRELAND says, it is, "in its logical effect, against the United States."

Bryanism means more than financial and business ruin. It means political and social disintegration. Unite, unite, to crush the venomous conspiracy!

Bait for Gudgeons.

A recent device of the desperate Repudiators to gull the workmen, whom they plainly regard with contempt, is to announce that certain employers will raise wages in case of BRYAN'S election. There has been such an amount of lying and forgery about the Repudiation canvass that it is impossible to be sure whether the reported offers of an increase of wages contingent upon BRYAN'S election are genuine or not. We assume that they are, however, and mention the two cases of which the report has come to our notice. A Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Newark, O., is said to have promised to raise the wages of his employees 10 per cent. if BRYAN is elected. A Mr. MILLENDER, described as "a mill owner, at Higginsport, O., and Ceredo, W. Va.," is said to have made a similar offer.

If employers should offer to raise wages 10 per cent. in case of MCKINLEY'S election, there would come up a tumultuous shout of "Bribery!" from several thousand sets of Popocratic lungs. It must be said, however, that if Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. MILLENDER do actually breathe the vital air,

and have made the offer before mentioned, they have not been unduly generous, and are not likely to cause their employees to rush into the arms of the Boy Orator. What is a 10 per cent. increase in wages to a man the purchasing power of whose dollar is cut down 47 cents, or thereabouts, at the same time that the prices of the necessities of life are increased out of all proportion to the increase of his wages? Besides, BRYAN'S election is regarded, even by his own supporters, as certain to produce a panic. It is certain, then, that the BRYAN manufacturers would be able even to keep their shops open during that panic or to weather its results?

That 10 per cent. bait will attract mighty few gudgeons.

Proposal for a Great and Glorious Celebration at Havana.

A correspondent of THE SUN desires that, as soon as Cuba wins her independence, which he believes will be won early next year, there shall be held at Havana a great Pan-American celebration of the extinction of Spanish rule in the New World. It is a pleasing idea.

It is the desire of our correspondent that delegates from all the republics on this side of the Atlantic shall take part in the celebration at Havana, and that the United States shall be fully represented there. The suggestion is inspiring. It is likewise practicable.

Truly great will be the rejoicing in all American lands when old Spain shall take her departure from the favored island of America, as she has taken it from the American continent. The event will be forever glorious in the world's annals. Out with Spain!

We shall think of the suggestion made to THE SUN. If the revolutionists shall, in the coming winter, haul down the royal flag which floats over Morro Castle, we guess we shall favor the celebration at Havana. If it be held, thousands upon thousands of festive Americans will take part in it. "Tear down the flagging lie!" Liberty forever!

The Battle of San Francisco.

We can now form a judgment upon the recent battle between Spain and Cuba, which began with a skirmish near the town of San Francisco, and was continued at other places not far off. The first we heard of the affair was through an authorized despatch from Havana, which contained the official bulletin of the Spanish commander, Gen. MELGIZO. He made report of a victory more glorious than any ever before won over the rebel leader, Gen. MACCO. At an early hour of the day he marched to an outpost of the enemy, fell upon him, drove him off at the point of the bayonet, reached his defensive works unharmed, fought him there all afternoon, was master of the field at sunset, camped there that night, saw a great number of the rebel dead next morning, ascertained that only eleven Spaniards had fallen, and sent the bulletin of victory to WEYLER at Havana. The weather proved unfavorable to further pursuit, and so the Spanish commander gave orders that the two columns of his troops should retire to another place for fresh rations.

For two days afterward the Spanish reports were even more boastful than was the first one of them. The beaten rebels had been four times more numerous than the successful troops. These rebels had used in the battle artillery which must have come into their possession somehow. They had also behaved badly by disregarding those rules of strategy which Spain is always careful to observe. At one time, during a rainstorm, MACCO attacked the Spanish camp with such fury that its commander had to cut his way out and depart from that part of the country, as he desired to prevent the further sacrifice of loyal troops. About this time we got a brief unofficial report of the affair, not in agreement with the Spanish bulletin previously sent from Havana.

On Oct. 4 we printed another Spanish official despatch consisting of an article from the Havana military organ, *El Diario del Ejército*. It brought to our notice some particulars about the battle. It had been the rebels, the "cowardly and treacherous enemy," who opened fire first, firing an alarming cannon four times. They were entrenched among the hills of Pinar del Rio, and "it was glorious to see the brave soldiers of Spain climbing the steep" to get at them. We must now quote from our Havana contemporary, the organ of the army:

"Nothing happened while we were in possession of the hills of San Felipe, but as soon as we descended to the plain we saw that all the hills were in our hands. The enemy, who had caused us many losses. The branches of the trees were carried by the wind, and the trunks were broken. The brave Lieut. MONSIEU of Carabobo was wounded. Thousands of the enemy were on the heights, and so it was necessary to order a retreat, which was accordingly accomplished. The most brilliant page of our history does not afford us a grander. After the battle, burials for Spain, for the King, and the army filled the air. All thoughts and all eyes were turned to Spain."

It will be observed that this Spanish report is not confirmatory of the bulletin that the Spanish commander had sent to Havana. It seems to us that this military contemporary might tell us in what respects the two accounts are in agreement, and why they are so different.

It is not easy to get news from the revolutionary side, but, after a short delay, we heard something of interest from that side. It was to the effect that MACCO had fought three engagements in the hills with MELGIZO; that as many as 1,000 Spaniards had fallen in them, that MELGIZO had been routed and compelled to retreat to the coast, and that MACCO had captured many pieces of Spanish artillery, which he promptly turned upon the flying columns. This it was that he had got those cannon which astonished MELGIZO.

Since this news came here a week ago, we have received other despatches, both from the Spanish and the revolutionary sides, which make it certain that Spain's boast of victory in the combats which began near San Francisco was a false, deceitful, and despicable boast. The insurgents numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men, and were less numerous than the troops in the two Spanish columns. Instead of MELGIZO driving MACCO from the field, MACCO had driven MELGIZO from it. We do not doubt that the Spaniards fought as usual, but they were not much for the Cubans. It is possible that MACCO'S "dynamite gun" had something to do with the Spanish rout. We have learned from *El Diario del Ejército* that it alarmed the royal troops. For all we know it may have been that same gun that suggested to MELGIZO the idea of leaving the hills of San Felipe to obtain fresh rations. In any event, the news from the battlefield frightened Havana beyond measure.

It seems to us exceedingly foolish for the composers of the Havana official Spanish despatches to keep up the practice

of sending out reports of Spanish victories, such as we afterward learn, were Spanish victories, and that the despatches of the kind must have been transmitted to this country and to Spain since the beginning of the Cuban war. They are meant to deceive. They are dishonoring to Spain and to her incompetent Generals.

The Affair at San Elizario.

If the recent occurrence on the Rio Grande has been reported correctly, we may expect that the Government of Mexico will not only assent to the propriety of the steps taken by our authorities there, but will punish its officers who violated the frontier. The British account of the affair, as given by our officers, crossed the Rio Grande at San Elizario, eighteen miles below El Paso, and there arrested deserters from their army; whereupon our authorities forced them to give up their prisoners and their arms and recross the river. It is plain that this attempt to exercise military jurisdiction on our soil was a gross offence against international law as well as a dangerous menace to the peace of the border. There exists, it is true, a treaty under which regular troops of either country may cross to the other side; but this is when pursuing hostile Indians, and on a hot trail. The case is so different from the recent affair that it is difficult to suppose that the Mexican Government interpreted the agreement as relating to deserters.

Besides, the Government of President DIAZ has itself condemned in the most emphatic way this very offence. Several years ago, Lieut. CABRERA of the Twelfth Cavalry and three soldiers of the Mexican garrison at Piedras Negras, crossed the Rio Grande in a ferryboat to Eagle Pass, on the Texas shore, and entering a brick yard near by, seized a Mexican who was working there, tied him with a rope, and dragged him toward the river. An outcry was made, and the kidnappers, dropping their prisoner, hurried to the ford. There was a brisk exchange of shots between them and the Sheriff and his deputy, aided by two citizens, and, according to the report, the Mexican was killed, and the kidnappers were promptly arrested on returning to his side of the river, and a trial by court martial, which was carried up to the highest military tribunal, resulted in a sentence of ten years' imprisonment for Lieut. CABRERA and a like penalty for Capt. MENDOZA, whose complicity was indicated by his having shortly before asked permission for the crossing of his men in order to look after some horses.

This offence committed at San Elizario, in its essential points, seems to be closely parallel to the one just recounted, and it is therefore difficult to understand how, with that precedent, an offence like the one described in the telegram to District Attorney WEST could have been committed. But, whatever the facts, the main point is that the attitude of Mexico in this matter of arresting deserters was long ago taken in the case of MENDOZA and CABRERA, so that no controversy on the subject between that country and ours need be looked for now.

The neighboring republic understands fully the importance of respecting the boundary, and it is obvious that, as the weaker country, she would suffer from any laxity in that matter more than we. Besides, apart from self-interest, she recognizes the obligations of international law, and would never authorize her officers to assume either military or civil jurisdiction on our soil.

The Railroad on the Kaituma.

The hot haste with which the British Guiana Legislature, before its adjournment, rushed through a grant of the right of way for a railroad along the Kaituma River is most suggestive.

The route is to the Barima gold fields, whose value was ascertained by the Governor of the Colony, after personal inspection, several months ago. The survey for a wagon road, which caused the arrest of HARRISON, at the Acahuasi, last summer, was an encroachment upon the tract in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain; and this present scheme involves another violation of that area, to say nothing of the discourtesy to pending diplomatic negotiations.

On the 18th of November, 1859, Mr. BELFORD HINTON WILSON, then the British Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, addressed a memorable note to Secretary VICENTE LECUSA of Venezuela, concerning the neutralization of this disputed area. Nine years earlier, in 1851, Engineer SCHMIDT had made a survey which caused a protest from Venezuela, followed by an assurance from the British Government that it was only tentative, and by the removal of the posts set up as a sign of dominion. Negotiations followed for settling upon a boundary line. Lord ABERDEEN, in 1854, proposing the Moroco, which is very far in the rear of present British encroachments. Venezuela did not accept that proposal, and accordingly the matter was left in abeyance.

But in 1859 matters that Great Britain intended encroachments at Point Barima, on the Orinoco, caused a bill to be introduced into the Venezuelan Congress, looking to the occupation of that place and the erection of a fort. It was in this despatch just spoken of, dated 1859, that measure as one contemplating "an aggression and usurpation of the territory in dispute between the two countries, by the construction of a fort on any point which Venezuela may claim, although Great Britain may also claim the lawful possession of that point." In view of the fact that Venezuela refrained from erecting the fort, and that a dozen years ago Great Britain seized and held that very spot, Mr. WILSON'S protests against encroaching on disputed territory sound strange to-day.

But he proceeded to announce by authority that "her Majesty's Government have no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute," and asked for a similar declaration on the part of Venezuela. He dwelt on the dangers of a collision between the two countries arising out of "occupying and encroaching upon the territory in dispute," even if there were no actual construction of a fort, as proposed at Point Barima. He reiterated that "her Majesty's Government, as above stated, will not order or sanction such occupations or encroachments on the part of the British authorities;" and even for a third time gave the same promise, adding that "the Venezuelan Government, in justice to Great Britain, cannot mistrust for a moment the sincerity of the British declaration which is now made in the name and by the express order of her Majesty's Government." Moved by these pledges, and in response to Mr. WILSON'S request, on Dec. 20 following, Mr. LECUSA responded with a similar assurance, that Venezuela had no intention of encroaching on the land in question.

Thus the matter remained until about a

dozen years ago, when the discovery of gold fields caused a rush into the disputed area. British Guiana sent armed contingents to occupy and hold points there. Point Barima was occupied, and encroachments covering thousands of square miles were made. These encroachments have been continued, and now comes a formal grant for a railroad through the tract in controversy. We have been hearing rumors of late as to British concessions to Venezuela; but the only concessions which yet appear are those to miners, land companies, and railroads proposing to settle and hold the disputed tract against the rights of Venezuela.

It has been alleged, in justification of Great Britain's violation of the mutual pledges of 1850, that Venezuela, by her grant to the Manoa Company, had also violated those agreements. This the Caracas authorities deny, alleging that the grant in question was to run to the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, without undertaking to specify where that line might be.

Practically, however, we do not regard the railroad grant along the Kaituma, rushed through by the Demerara Legislature under a suspension of the rules, as affecting in the least the issue of the pending controversy. Building such a road in that region is an affair of long time, whereas an arrangement long delayed, if not actually begun, has already been made. It is chiefly noteworthy as an illustration of the persistent encroachments made under Lord SALISBURY'S policy of trying to make the so-called "settlement" the basis of legal title to lands. Our High Commission is now preparing to enter on the final and decisive stage of its work, that of drawing on the map "the true divisional line" between British Guiana and Venezuela; and neither railroad grants nor modern mining grants will, we think, have a feather's weight in determining where that line runs.

The Strength of Russia.

Now that the czar's visit to Paris may be said to have driven the last rivet in the bond uniting Russia and France, it becomes a matter of interest to learn how much force the great northern empire contributes to the combination. It is therefore a timely article which Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON has written for the October number of the *London National Review*, and in which Russia's military resources are carefully computed.

This is one of the cases where history, as it is set down in books, would lead to erroneous conclusions, unless supplemented and revised in the light of the facts and figures to be gleaned from the files of comparatively recent newspapers. It would be a mistake to draw inferences regarding the present military efficiency of Russia from her collapse during the Crimean war, or from her inability to sustain the siege of Plevna without aid from the Rumanians. At the outbreak of both of the last wars in which Russia has been engaged, her army was dispersed over the greater part of her vast European territory, and as she had but few railways or good wagon roads, concentration was not only a slow and costly process, but was to a large extent impracticable. Her capacity, therefore, for attack or for defence, was far from being proportionate to the registered number of men serving, or liable to serve under the colors. From this point of view a great change has taken place since 1857, and it is the precise dimensions of this change which Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON has undertaken to set forth. We may say at once that there is no longer any foundation for the assertion made by MOULTRE in 1860 that the Russian army could reach the German frontier only after the Germans had been victorious or had already suffered defeat. The transformation undergone by Russia in respect of military puissance is due to redistribution, the whole of the European army having been, since 1857, placed on the western frontier, or in quick communication with it.

The exact size of the force maintained by Russia to serve under the colors is large, for this is the force which at any hour may have to operate in Asiatic Turkey, in Persia, or in Afghanistan. Outside of this force there is reason to believe that not more than 75,000 soldiers are at present employed in Asiatic Russia, and these are stationed partly in Turkestan and partly in Manchuria. As regards the far East the St. Petersburg Government has preferred to gain its ends less by a direct exercise of military power in that quarter than through the diplomatic influence acquired through the exhibition of imposing military power in Europe. This exhibition has been made by massing the whole European army of 1,100,000 men, six districts, those namely of Wilna, Warsaw, Kiev, and Odessa, which together form the western frontier, and those of St. Petersburg and Moscow, from which railways run to the frontier. The principal military centre is Russian Poland, that great tower of land which protrudes toward Germany between Prussia and Austria-Silesia. Promising that in Russia a division of infantry comprises on a war footing about 16,000 bayonets, while a cavalry division numbers about 3,900 sabres, we observe that in the district of Warsaw there are now cantoned no fewer than eleven infantry divisions and eight and a half cavalry divisions, which on a war footing, and including the artillery—one brigade addition to each infantry division—would make up an army of 217,000 men. The infantry is arranged in a horseshoe line, the convex side of the horseshoe facing the German and Austrian borders. On the outside of the horseshoe are stationed seven of the cavalry divisions, five on the north side facing Prussia, and two on the south toward Galicia. In the district of Wilna, which adjoins that of Warsaw on the northeast, there are eight infantry and two cavalry divisions, composing at war strength an army of 142,000 men. South of the Warsaw district a third army of eight infantry and five cavalry divisions, comprising in time of war 154,000 men, is dotted by divisions along the railway from Pultava through Kiev to Lemberg, on the Gallician border. The fourth army, its headquarters at Odessa, its four infantry divisions, except that at Sebastopol, being stationed near the Rumanian frontier or the railways leading to Bessarabia; its war strength, including the attached artillery, would be about 70,000 men. Behind these four armies lie the great reserves at St. Petersburg and Moscow. At St. Petersburg, in direct railway communication with Wilna and Warsaw, are six infantry and two cavalry divisions, amounting on a war footing to 111,000 men, and at Moscow, with a direct railway to Warsaw, and less direct railways to Kiev and Odessa, are one cavalry and seven infantry divisions, making 121,000. These various divisions constitute the whole field army of Russia in Europe, 917,000 men; but the outbreak of war would see them strengthened by rifle and reserve brigades, of which only the cadres or skeletons exist in peace, but which

might eventually add two or even three hundred thousand to the total force.

A glance at the map will show that this arrangement of the Russian troops is designed with an eye to the contingency of a war with Germany and Austria combined. It is scarcely conceivable, however, that Russia would ever in our time have to face single-handed those two powers, for the words of BISMARCK are still true, that at the first shot fired on Germany's eastern frontier "the chassapots would go off of themselves." It is, indeed, as Mr. WILKINSON points out, less to her own forces which, even concentrated as they are, are by no means disproportionate to the incumbent tasks of defence, but to her close alliance with France, that the preponderant influence now exerted by Russia throughout the world is due. The Russian and French armies together are more numerous and probably no less efficient than the German and Austro-Hungarian armies combined. It is true that the addition of the Italian army would give a slight preponderance of force on land to the Triple Alliance; but the financial exhaustion of Italy has rendered this advantage doubtful, while it is certain that the conjoined navies of France and Russia are more than a match for those of the central powers. It remains to note that French feeling places French policy at the disposal of Russia, although the Russian Government will scarcely begin her objections against any European power for the object of the Triple Alliance. It is this situation which makes the Russian Emperor the arbiter of peace or war.

The late Dr. BENSON, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, was a signal instance of a man who holds a great place and makes a mark in the community. As strong a foundation as any for his memory was the fact that he had a son who wrote "Dodo."

A missing Missouri Senator has been found. His name is COCKRELL. When found he was observing in a loud voice to a crowd which had been attracted by the news of his discovery: "I believe that the American people are still capable of self-government." This is a grievous burden removed from the hearts of the American people. They had been apprehensive that COCKRELL did not believe that they were still capable of self-government. Fortunately he does. Justice is satisfied and Rome is free. The Hon. FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL can go home himself again or wander into the wilderness and look for Vest's is gone. Does anybody know what has become of Vest? Is he hunting for BLAND?

The crowd of a thousand or more pressed close to his heels, eager to shake hands and get a glimpse of the man who had been so long and so much missed. He seemed much pleased at the eagerness displayed.

Why, he never enjoyed himself so much in his life as he has during this campaign. No wonder he smiles continually. The fellow in the circus procession who drives the biggest and brightest cart, the one full of lions, who kindly consent to roar dismally, dashed back in a greater glory. Besides, the circus car driver is an experienced and a cynical observer, who has had his fill of admiration and applause and is averse to crowds. To the Boy Traveller, however, it is a piece of paradise to stand at the head of the crowd. He cannot fail to be happy as long as there are crowds, big or little, to gaze at him and as long as they are good-natured enough to let him talk to them. The itinerant philosopher who plays indefinitely upon the cornet and thereby attracts to the wagon from which he dispenses coffee and corn salve, with a price in every package, is not unlike the Boy Traveller with his free-coinage salve, but older and less impressive. BRYAN is the happiest Boy on earth. His smile warms the whole Banana Belt as with furnace heat.

For the first time, but with abundant reason, the West begins to feel pent up and narrow. A sense of constraint, almost of oppression, prevails in that domain hitherto regarded as the land of the free. The prairies are crowded. The kindly consent to roar dismally, dashed back in a greater glory. Besides, the circus car driver is an experienced and a cynical observer, who has had his fill of admiration and applause and is averse to crowds. To the Boy Traveller, however, it is a piece of paradise to stand at the head of the crowd. He cannot fail to be happy as long as there are crowds, big or little, to gaze at him and as long as they are good-natured enough to let him talk to them. The itinerant philosopher who plays indefinitely upon the cornet and thereby attracts to the wagon from which he dispenses coffee and corn salve, with a price in every package, is not unlike the Boy Traveller with his free-coinage salve, but older and less impressive. BRYAN is the happiest Boy on earth. His smile warms the whole Banana Belt as with furnace heat.

It is plain from the letter of acceptance written by the Hon. THOMAS CARLISLE BROPBY, Socialist-Labor candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, that he is in the wrong party.

"The agents of the capitalists—Governors and Legislators—who attend to the political end of the conspiracy to strengthen the power of the militia and spending vast sums in order to arm the militia all over the States, with which they vainly hope to put down the rising tide of revolution. It is the rising tide of revolution, which has been the result of the class, when beaten by the ballot, intend to resort to murder, as they have done before."

Never mind, BROPBY. BRYAN and WILLIAMS have their eyes on the capitalists. Go over to BRYAN and WILLIAMS, and never fear the capitalists. You will not be murdered unless you are asked to do so.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* represents the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, the great Popocratic manager and chief prophet, as banging his fist upon his desk and exclaiming: "With all the intensity of his nature!" "By the eternal God, I believe that BRYAN will be elected!" There is no necessity for this profane vehemence, no matter how intense the nature of the West Virginia prophet may be. It is bad enough to be a Popocrat without carrying the weight of profanity. As FAULKNER is a gold medal man, and a member in silver, nobody will believe in what he says, and the hotter his language the deeper will be the distrust of him. He is a very active and garrulous humbug.

Mr. Chasler, great-grandson of John Jay's son.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Permit me to call your attention to an error that occurred in THE SUN of this morning. In the article relative to Lewis Sylvester Chanler, it is stated that "Mr. Chanler's mother was a daughter of John Jay's son." Mrs. Chanler was a daughter of Samuel Ward and grand-daughter of John Jay's son. Yours truly, NEW YORK, Oct. 10. E. D. ADAMS.

Probably Not-Nor Bryan Buttons.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Please let me know if the members of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., will be let to have the McKINLEY buttons on their dress coats on next Saturday. Private JOHN H. LITTLE, No. 1. Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Long Island Farmer on McKINLEY'S Election.

If McKINLEY is elected, Thousands of farmers will start, Millions of men be set to work, They will nobly do their part. When mills and factories begin With good sound money pay the men, Their confidence will be restored, Their good times we will have again. With tariff he will us protect To raise our present revenue, To keep our country free from debt; That's the true plan to now pursue. So let us for McKINLEY vote For President, and him elect, For our country much good he's done, For that should have our best respect. LITTLE, NICK, L. L. BLOOMSBURG H. COTTRELL.

Politics in Delaware.

Unconformity Cause for Both Parties, the Republicans the Losers. WILMINGTON, Oct. 12.—Delaware, the Blue Hen State, has other claims to recognition besides its smallness in area and population. It was the first of the States of the colonial period to be admitted into the Union. It was the only one of the States at the last Presidential election in which there were, practically, no Populists, for Gen. Weaver polled only thirteen votes in all Delaware. The whipping post, the public pillory, the peach crier, the cranberry exports, and the condition of the high roads have in previous years prevented Delaware from becoming totally forgotten, and the venerable and never-settled family rivalry between the Bayards and the Saulsburies, the former dominant in the Northern counties, and the latter dominant in the southern county of Sussex, have kept politics on the Democratic side, at least, in a condition of political ferment for more than half a century.

This is a State of close politics, so close that in the last Presidential election the voters in all Delaware cast their votes for but one vote. In the June municipal election of 1895, in a total vote of 10,000, this was the division on City Treasurer Adams, Republican, 4,110; Fuelie, Democrat, 4,037; Sweeney, Prohibitionist, 119. The Republican candidate for City Treasurer was elected by 29 votes; but in the same contest the Democratic candidate for Mayor was chosen by a majority of 233. The voting population of Delaware is 47,000, of whom 41,000 are natives and 6,000 foreign born. The colored vote, all native, is 7,500, and is larger, therefore, than the entire foreign-born vote, which is not enough to seriously affect the result in the State.

Moreover, free and unlimited manhood suffrage does not prevail in this State. The Constitution of which authorizes what is known as a capitation tax of \$1 upon each citizen, as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right of suffrage, is in force, and the age of 21 and 25 are exacted from the operation of this law. It is the existence of it which accounts in Delaware politics for the sinister prominence of Adicks, whose claims to recognition as a Republican were forcibly turned away from the State National Convention, and who, as a measure of reprisal, put up a ticket of electors and of State officers in opposition to that previously nominated by the Higgins or regular faction. Adicks, a wealthy Republican, belonging in Philadelphia and not in this State, gained a foothold here by paying the capitation tax for himself and for the other Republican citizens who would otherwise have been denied the right to vote.

There are, as I have said, 47,000 qualified electors. On the basis of the vote in other States, making allowance for the infirm, and the disfranchised, for those whose qualifications are not completed, the number of qualified electors in Delaware is about 42,000. There were less than 30,000 votes cast. In 1880 the number was about the same; in 1888, the total declined, but in 1892 as many as 37,000 votes were cast, and the increase was due chiefly to the colored voters whose tax had been paid out of what was known as the "Adicks fund." This increase in the number of electors was not completed until the year 1895, when the "safe Democratic" State, and put it into the doubtful list. Cleveland carried it in 1884 by a plurality of nearly 4,000, and in 1888 by a plurality of 3,400. Three years later, with the poll tax of the colored citizens paid, the Republican vote increased 5,600, and the Democratic majority for Governor was increased to 543 votes. In the Presidential election of 1892, with the Republican campaign chest again opened and a general landslide for the Democrats, Mr. Cleveland's plurality was only 408, and the Prohibition candidate polled 505 votes.

Adicks' ticket was elected by a narrow majority, though, beginning with Fremont in 1856, every Republican, with the exception of Grant in 1872, has been beaten in Delaware. In the State election of 1894, the Republican vote still further increased. A Republican was elected by 1,200 plurality, and the Legislature was elected by the Republican vote of 543.

Here came the first serious break in the growth of Republican prospects. Anthony Higgins, a Delaware Republican, had been elected to the Senate in 1888 to succeed Eli Saulsbury, the Saulsburies and the Bayards having represented Delaware in the United States Senate for more than a century. Higgins is described by the Blackstone formula of "the mind of man, unaided, not back to the contrary." Adicks claimed an election to the Senate as payment of his services to the cause of Delaware Republicanism. These services were explained by the fact that he had been a Republican in Delaware, who was extremely devoted to matters relating to their interests, protested against what they called "the sale of the Senatorship." There was, in consequence, a long and bitter deadlock at Dover, the capital, beginning on Jan. 15 and lasting until May 8, which was in a sense of confusion and disorder, and 37 votes of the day were cast. Higgins headed one faction, the Higgins men headed another. There was a third headed by what were known as the Masses men, and as a result of it all the Higgins men declared Henry Adams to be a Republican, and the Higgins men disputed it, and the fight was carried first into the United States Senate, where it was decided in 1891, and then into the Republican St. Louis Convention, where the claims of the Higgins men to regularity was admitted.

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Another International Complication.

From the Florida Citizen. The peculiar title of "the United States of America" was written a week ago by the Hon. J. B. Hilditch, brother of the Earl of Hilditch, has entered the Roman Catholic press. The syndicate has been formed to fund the great St. Bernard, connecting Turin and Lissabon by rail.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. "Miss Helvety" has reached its thousandth performance at the Bouffes Parisiens. The Hon. Basil Filditch, brother of the Earl of Hilditch, has entered the Roman Catholic press. The syndicate has been formed to fund the great St. Bernard, connecting Turin and Lissabon by rail. Two million dollars have been bequeathed to the Church of England by the late Hon. J. B. Hilditch, brother of the Earl of Hilditch, has entered the Roman Catholic press. The syndicate has been formed to fund the great St. Bernard, connecting Turin and Lissabon by rail.

ed in the nominations for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The Convention met in the jury room of the Sheriff's office, an apartment designed for twelve persons, and in addition to the candidates named, others were nominated by a local tribunal, "the lay courts." It was a local gathering in Georgetown, and one of the delegates opposed the nomination of Dr. Short on the ground of lack of residence, by which would be meant in Wilmington lack of eligibility, for every man, even in Delaware, has a residence somewhere. Then Lawyer Callen of Georgetown Hundred, who had been nominated by the local tribunal, formally proposed, "all right," and, Forty votes were cast, though there were only thirty-nine delegates. A controversy followed, terminating in "the throwing out of one vote." Then the 10 to 1 slate went through and the Convention adjourned.